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NEWSPAPER THIEVES.

The Journal and Sentinel unite in offering a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any person who steals a copy of either o these papers from the office or residence of a subscriber. Reward will be paid promptly ppon the conviction of the thief, and cost of prosecution will be met by the newspapers mentioned.

A Special Double Number.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Journal will issue a sixteen-page paper containing, besides the news of the day and the usual variety of reading matter, a large amount of matter specially prepared for this issue. Among other features of interest will be one entirely unique, viz.: a full-page county map of Indiana, showing the area of each county, the population of each county in 1880 and in 1890, the debt of each county in 1890, and the number of public school pupils in 1890. An ingenious diagram will show the relative rank of each county in all other respects. Take Hamilton county for example. The map will show the area of the county to be 400 square miles; population in 1880, 24,801; population in 1890, 26,123; county debt in 1890, \$2,636; number of public school pupils, 7.035; its rank among the other counties in area, 43d; rank in population, 27th; rank in debt, 64th; rank in percentage of public school pupils, 26th; increase in population from 1880 to 1890, 1,322; population of the county seat in 1890, 3,054. The same will be shown for every county in the State. Where there has been a decrease in population that also will be shown. There will also be a summary showing the area of the State, total population in 1880 and 1890, total State debt, total county debt, total of the public school pupils, and relative rank of the State among the other States in all these respects. There will also be list of the cities and towns in Indiana having more than 2,000 inhabitants, together with valuable statistics concerning the State institutions and its agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests. This unique and valuable map should be in the hands of every citizen of Indiana.

Another special feature will be a detailed account of the organization of the Journal in all its departments, business, editorial, mechanical, etc., with cuts and descriptions of its two Hoe perfecting presses, an interesting description of the stereotyping process, etc. There will be other special features of equal interest.

The Journal will print a very large edition of this issue; and it will have a wide circulation in addition to the regular circulation of the paper. It offers unusual in-Aucements to advertisers, and agents everywhere should increase their orders.

Now that the News is no longer in the confidence of the workingman, he wil accept less of its free-trade heresies than he has in the past.

IT required no prophet to fortell that the Democratic House would turn down the cheese-paring Holman, but it was not expected before three appropriation bills had been passed.

WHILE the Democrats who in one way or another are responsible for the causes which led to and prolonged the streetrailway troubles may recover from their generally battered condition, quite a number are disfigured for life.

ONE of the ever-ready opinions of that alleged lawyer, the Attorney-general of Indiana, or of his assistant, the city at torney, seems to be necessary to complete the official record of the Democraev in connection with the late strike.

IF all the real Hill Democrats in Indiana should go to the trouble to send their names to the Sentinel, and it should publish them, its columns would be crowded for several days. In point of fact, there is practically no difference between a Hill and a Gray Democrat.

THE Democratic Legislature in New York has been compelled by demands from the country to put a Sunday clause into their liquor law, but the organ of the Liquor-dealers' Association denounces the act as a breach of a contract by which they were to have the measure as reported in return for contributions and efforts to elect the Flower

ticket. THE House of Representatives has fixed the salary of the register of deeds of the District of Columbia at \$3,600. The compensation of this officer has been by fees heretofore, and these have amounted to more than the Democratic majority think it proper for a colored | ing the two years which the trust flourman, if he is also a Republican, to re-

ceive. The position is one that by custom has gone to a negro since it was first filled by Fred Douglass. It is now held by Blanche K. Bruce. During Cleveland's term one Trotter, a Massachusetts mugwump of color, enjoyed the emoluments of the position, and it is not of record that any Democratic Representative offered to cut down his perquisites, though the souls of many of them must have writhed at the sight of a negro, no matter what his politics, in possession of so lucrative an office. Now that the register is a Republican the majority has risen as a body in revolt.

THE POPE'S LATEST UTTERANCES.

A word of explanation may be neces-

sary to fully understand the recent ex-

pressions of the head of the Catholic Church in regard to Archbishop Ireland. Some time since it occurred to certain zealous laymen of the Catholic Church in this country to hold a congress of that religious following during the world's fair. They held a meeting, appointed a committee to report upon the matter, and invited the bishops to participate. When the committee met these laymen presented a list of topics to be considered, and among them was a proposition to affirm the temporal power of the Pope and to denounce the instruction of children by the state. When the bishops discovered the true inwardness of the scheme of the laymen they asked to have the topics to be discussed submitted to them for revision, which was conceded. When the committee again met the laymen found that the topics above referred to were stricken out, and that the higher clergy had taken steps to deprive them of all power in directing the proposed conference. The most active prelate in the conferences was Archbishop Ireland, who represents the liberal and progressive American element in the Catholic Church, and who had taken some action in regard to several parochial schools, namely, the transfer of them to the school boards of the cities in Minnesota where they were located, which these laymen proposed to have condemned. Their purpose defeated by the Archbishop and his colleagues, the laymen secretly prepared a letter setting forth their purpose and arraigning the Archbishop for what he had done in regard to the parochial schools and in regard to the suppression of an attempt to declare open war upon the public school system, and sent it to the Propaganda at Rome. When it was received, Archbishop Ireland was summoned, and the result is that the Pope sustains the action of the Archbishop and his colleagues in the matter, and rather curtly informs the officious laymen that the clergy will attend to the policy of the Catholic Church and that their interference in behalf of the prerogatives of the head of that church is an impertinence. In other words, the wise and large-minded Pope Leo does not propose to have questions discussed in a church congress in the United States which are of no interest to the American people, and evidently believes that it would be unwise for such a congress to place the Catholic Church in fresh antagonism to the public-school system of this country, which is as highly esteemed by a large part of the Catholics as by Protestants.

PROHIBITION IN DES MOINES.

The statement recently published that there are 220 places in Des Moines where liquor is openly sold has elicited a counter-statement from the Mayor of the city in which he says that while there are plenty of "rum-holes" in the city, there are no "open saloons." As to the difficulty of entorcing the prohibition law, he says:

We have no support. The people who raise the londest cry about non-enforcement of the liquor law would go into hysteries if we would subpersa them to go before a jury. We get neither their moral nor legal support. The drug-store keepers, however, are violating the law to a greater extent than any other class of men. Under the cloak of the law they are selling liquor in enormous quantities and there is no way to stop them. With all the laws we have it is impossible to keep down drunkenness. As long as druggists are allowed to sell liquor to people who will take it to some lumber-yard or alley and retail it out to drunkards, just so long will you find drunken men on our streets.

On the same line the chief of police of Des Moines says that if a saloon is closed at one place it springs up at another in twenty-four hours, and that "we cannot take the patrolmen off their beats and chase around after bootleggers." Reasonable men will probably admit that this state of things is no improvement on licensed saloons. In fact, it is probable that with a good license law there would be no more liquor drunk in Des Moines than there is now. and the business would be conducted in a much more respectable manner.

FALSE CLAIMS OF THE SUGAR TRUST. The Sugar Trust, which is the name the combination of refiners took for their organization, in August, 1887, to control production and regulate the price of refined sugar, has undertaken to pose as a benefactor by making the claim that there was a gradual decline in the price of sugar from the time the trust was organized until now. This statement has been recently made in Washington, and is repeated by one of the members of the trust in New York. The market quotations do not sustain the assumption. The Sugar Trust was organized in August, 1887, but did not get at work until October. It was in full operation during 1888 and 1889. The following table shows the prices of the raw sugars most used, and of granulated sugars, for several years, including those when the trust controlled the market in New

York:	Raw Sugar.	Granu-	Differ-
1886	5,488	6.186	.698
1887		6.045	.685
1888	5.907	7.149	1.242
1889		7.827	1.252
1890	5.594	6.300	.706

1891......3.947 4.739 .792 It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the average price of granulated sugars was increased during the trust's first year more than 1 cent a pound, and during its second year more than 13/4 cent. It will be seen, further, that the difference between the cost of the raw and the price at which the refined was sold nearly doubled durished. That is, instead of reducing the

price of sugar, the trust increased it, the decline not taking place until the independent refineries started up, creating a competition which forced prices down in 1890, followed by the free raw sugar and the half a cent a pound on refined sugars of the McKinley tariff law. Since April 1, 1891, when the provisions in the McKinley act relative to sugar went into effect, the price of the raw material and also of the refined sugar fell about 2 cents a pound. The Sugar Trust fought the sugar clause of the McKinley law with desperation. It did not want free raw sugar, and it contended strenuously to make the duty on refined sugar more than half a cent when it discovered that the Republicans were determined to put raw sugar on the free list. In this it did not succeed as well as it did with the authors of the Mills bill, since that measure retained a difference of over a cent a pound between raw and granulated sugar. The Sugar Trust's profits exceeded \$13,000,000 in 1888, which is reported to be 35 per cent. on the actual value of the plant and 27 per cent. on its watered stock. Of late the efforts of the trust have been directed to inducing Spreckels and other outside refiners to join the combine, but without success. Even if the combination should be made, the moment the difference between raw and refined sugars should approach a half a cent a pound, German and French refined beet sugars would come to the country in large quantities. Thus the McKinley law stands in the way of a repetition of the trust's manipulation, by which the price of sugar was advanced 1 cent a pound, taking \$31,000,000 a year out of the pockets of consumers; and yet Judge Holman, of the Fourth district, declares that the revenue duty on sugar was not an un-

"EXCLUSIVE OF IMPROVEMENTS."

popular tax or a burden to the people.

A reader of the Journal in Richmond has been reading the statement of the principles of the believers in the singletax theory recently published, and calls attention to the fourth declaration, which is as follows:

A tax on rental value of land, exclusive of improvements, is indirect, equitable and

As a practical man, he takes exception to the idea which Henry George, Representative T. L. Johnson, of Ohio, and other brilliant but elusive reformers have enunciated, as follows:

Can you inform your readers what is meant by the words "exclusive of improvements," so that it will have a plain, definite and easily understood meaning? I know of no value for taxation or other purposes that is inherent in land, or upon which taxes can be assessed and collected, except that which is the result of the "improvement" caused by labor on the land devel oping it and bringing into existence the

means to pay taxes and support life. The difficulty with the writer of the foregoing is that he is devoid of that exuberant imagination which is so gorgeously developed in a few people that facts and experience can have no consideration. He doubtless has seen a man take up a quarter section of wild land in Indiana and bring it under cultivation by years of hard labor. He has seen a man with a little capital take a bit of land beside a stream, clear, gra de it, build a mill upon it, put in engines and then start an industry which has brought population and given value to land. As a practical man, without glowing theories, he holds that the quarter section of wild land had no "rental value," and, indeed, no available value until the brain and muscle of the farmer made it to bear crops. In the case of the mill, he knows that the bit of swamp had no "rental value" and that all the "rental value" the land about had in subsequent years was due to the mill, and that if the mill were burned lose its "rental value." He knows, and every practical man knows, that all the "rental value" that land has comes from improvements, direct or indirectthat before land can have real "rental value" it must be improved, and that its "rental value" will vary with the extent of the improvements and the industries and business which improvements bring to any portion of land. For instance, a railroad is built through an agricultural country or to a village, whereupon farms have rented for three times as much as before the road was built, and improved lots have commanded much larger returns. Would it value by improvements the same as wild lands? If not, then this beautiful theory of the single-tax apostles becomes ponsense. In the center of Richmond there are quarter acres that are worth as much as three or four acres in the outskirts of the city, but under the single-tax theory of "a rental value exclusive of improvements," land in the heart and in the outskirts of the town must be taxed the same. Nor can it be over others give them a higher "rental value," since more favorable location with reference to railroads and industries are improvements. Thus, with hard-headed, sensible men, the single land tax must be relegated to the list of heresies and absurdities to which fiat paper money, perpetual motion and the flying machine belong.

WE PROTEST.

The Washington correspondents are putting on their war-paint concerning the Behring sea controversy. We are told that the situation has suddenly become critical by reason of Lord Salisbury's refusal to continue the modus vivendi in Behring sea pending the ratification of the treaty providing for a board of arbitration. In other words, Lord Salisbury proposes to take advantage of the expiration of the modus vivendi entered into last year and now ing vessels to go in and kill seals right | that neither of them is strictly true. and left, perhaps even exterminating | The manufacturer is benefited by the them. And this we are told has brought | high duties by being able to pay his about such a strain in affairs that the employes higher wages and by being se-President has been summoned from Vir- cured a wider market, which enables the indiscriminate killing of seals "is | factured by our woolen-mills, when

sulting to this country." We are also furnished with some able observations concerning the relative naval force of Great Britain and the United States on the Pacific coast, and hints are dropped as to the probable plan of campaign

in the event of war. Now, the Journal desires to protest at the outset against a sealskin war, even on paper. We are tired of war. The recent war with Chili was very exhausting and we have not recovered from it. Wars are like strikes-they should be avoided, if possible. In this case we think it is not only possible but easy. Why should two great nations go to war over a lot of seals? It would be a fine spectacle in the last decade of the nineteenth century to see the United States government sacrificing the lives of 50. 000 or 60,000 men in order to save 50,000 or 60,000 seals. And all for what? To get 50,000 or 60,000 sealskins to make up into cloaks, thereby gladdening the hearts of 50,000 or 60,000 women. The Journal is not lacking in gallantry, and is willing to do anything in reason to make women happy, but it is opposed to swapping men for seals. There are some mighty mean men in this country, but we believe the poorest of the lot is worth more than a seal. Besides, as far a American women are concerned, we venture the assertion that they wil cheerfully go without sealskin cloaks in order to prevent war. Why should the men be talking about a sealskin war when the women are not demand ing it?

The best way to end the seal controversy, of which the country is heartily tired, is to end the seals. Let them be killed off, males, females, pups and all, seals and seals' kin, and let us have peace. Possibly this is Lord Salisbury' idea in proposing a wide-open policy for Canadian fishing vessels in Behring sea. Perhaps he is tired of the controversy and proposes to end it by extermi nating the seals. That would be a good riddance of a tiresome subject. At al events, we protest against a sealskin

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMER.

A "Student," writing from Terre Haute, asks the Journal the following What effect will the reciprocity policy of

the Republican party have upon the farm

ers of the United States? The aim of the policy of reciprocity is to secure the free export of certain agricultural staples into countries which are purchasers, where other competitors pay duties, and lower duties on other articles than are imposed upon competing countries. It is certainly to the advantage of the American farmer to obtain such an advantage over other farmers. Those who declare that it is not migh as well undertake to prove that the farmer who, for instance, pays no toll to get his wheat to a market town has no advantage over the one who is compelled to pay a toll of 10 or 20 cents a bushel Brazil is one of the countries with which an arrangement has been made under the reciprocity features of the McKinley law. Brazil purchases large quantities of breadstuffs and other agri cultural products, lard, hame, bacon, canned meats, vegetables and fruit, aggregating several millions a year. Other countries are competitors; therefore, it is to the advantage of the American farmer to have free access to the markets of Brazil where others pay a duty. Besides, the products of American manufactories are admitted at lower rates than those of other nations. This increases employment in the United States, and consequently the number of home consumers of the products of the farm. A similar special arrangement has been made with Cuba. The duty on or abandoned the land about would | flour has been reduced from over \$5 to \$1 on a given quantity. The result has been that in four months the United States has captured the flour market of Cuba as well as provisions generally. The same is true of other countries. Germany wants our markets for her beet sugar. Her people sold us in one year sixteen million dollars' worth. Germany does not raise its own wheat and meat. The reciprocity provision of the tariff law authorizes the President to declare certain duties upon sugar when the countries producing it do not extend to our producers a similar favor or an advantage over competitors. To retain the privilege of selling raw sugar be just to tax the land thus enhanced in | in this country free of duty the German government has reduced the duties imposed upon American breadstuffs and pork products 35 per cent. below those required of Russia and all other nations except Austria-Hungary. For years Germany and France kept our pork products out of their markets; the value of these exports at one time amounted to millions of dollars. Under the responsive features of the meat-inspection bill, which is a species of recisaid that the more favorable location | procity, those governments have been and the greater use of certain lands | led to take off their prohibition. These

THEY DO NOT CONSIST.

are a few illustrations, and only a few,

of those that might be given.

There are three propositions in the majority report of the committee on ways and means regarding the reduction of the duties on woolen goods which do not seem to consist when each is considered in reference to the others. They are as follows:

1. The domestic manufacturers are benefited to the extent to which the price of their goods is increased by the duties. 2. The domestic manufacturers are not 3. These high duties on the plain necessaries of life are a grievous burden to the

Chairman Springer does not bring the three propositions quoted so close together as they are placed here, but they are in the words of the author and have the sanction of the majority of the committee. If the first declaration is true about to expire, to insist on throwing | the second cannot be. If the second is the doors wide open to Canadian fish- | true, the third cannot be. The fact is ginia Beach to Washington. We are him to sell a large quantity of goods at a also assured that "a prominent official" | lower price than it would be possible to at Washington says Lord Salisbury's | sell a smaller quantity. The third propeproposition to open Behring sea to sition is not true. The clothing manuwholly unfair, arrogant, and even in- | ready made, because of the large quan-

tities made and the machinery employed, is quite as cheap as the same grade of goods in Europe. But the three assumptions of the Springer report are given to show that those who attack the tariff do not base their assaults upon facts, but bald assertion. Those who depend upon assertion need better memories than the

Springer committee seems to possess. THE solicitude of the mugwump Democratic Congressmen of the East and the alleged independent and free-trade papers of New York and Massachusetts lest the Republican Representatives give encouragement to free coinage by not stepping in to prevent consideration of the Bland bill comes too late, even if it were not open to the suspicion of having its origin in their interest in the welfare of the Democratic party. When, in the last Congress, the Republicans were battling against free coinage, these same Democrats and papers gave no vote or word against free silver. During the election of 1890 the free-traders and Democratic importers contributed to secure the election of these free-coinage Democrats when the Republicans opposing them were hostile to it. In that canvass they did all they could to defeat Republicans pledged against free coinage. Now they call to Republican Representatives to vote against consideration of the Bland bill, and thus shelve the silver question until December, temporarily postponing it as an issue. That way may save the Democracy, but the way to defeat free silver is to put both parties in Congress on record on the Bland bill. Then there will be no evasion, no deception.

THE industrial notes printed in this issue of the Journal do not indicate that capital has been drawn away from the city by the recent strike or that it has been alarmed in the slightest degree. Our manufactories are all running fullhanded and full time. Some are increasing their facilities and all are enlarging their field of operations. One firm of brick manufacturers has contracted for the delivery of six millions of bricks during the coming season, and this is only one of many. The truth is the manufacturing and building industries of Indianapolis were never in a more prosperous and promising condition. The recent strike will not affect the prosperity of the city any more than a summer breeze will affect the stability of the soldiers' monument. It is true the city has been temporarily disgraced through the imbecility of "the best government the city ever had," but that is not going to drive capital away. Indi-

anapolis is all right. ONE of the five mugwumps who figured in Indianapolis politics during the last presidential campaign is gaining some celebrity in New York, where he has taken up his residence, by giving his fellow-citizens points on the art of pedestrianism. This should serve as an encouragement to his brethren left behind. If they cannot regulate the politics of the rest of mankind they may, at least, train them in the way they should go on their feet.

To-DAY the House will vote on the resolution of the committee on rules assigning a day for consideration of the Bland silver bill. The frantic appeal of a squad of Eastern Democrats to the Republicans to deliver them out of the toils of their free-coinage associates is very funny.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the ablest mugwump Cleveland organ in New England, makes haste to range itself on the British side in support of Lord Salisbury. It tells its readers that it is better to yield than to provoke a war or even a serious quarrel with Great Britain. THE critics of Mr. Cleveland report

noun of the first person singular in his recent letters. The man whom so many thousand Democrats hold to be the only one of the party fit for the presidency can be pardoned for exalting his "ego." THE persistency of the Cleveland and Hill organs in claiming, day after day,

that he is again overworking the pro-

the same delegations to the Democratic national convention, reminds one of the Democratic claims as regularly made before election day. LORD SALISBURY has probably made

one of those mistakes which he has been making all along in his Behring sea policy in order to please Canada.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What distances are carriers required to deliver mail at free delivery offices! This question cannot be directly answered further than this: Letter-carriers work on a schedule of eight hours a day. The postal law reads: "Cities are so districted as to secure the full, equal and most advantageous employment of the carriers. The outside boundary of the carrier delivery and the number of delivery and collection trips are fixed at the time of establishing the service, and must not be changed except by authority of the Postmaster-general."

THE FUSS ABOUT SEALS.

Ar whatever cost the rights of this country must be maintained, and the President may be expected to act as firmly toward England as he did toward Chili.-Chicago Inter Ocean. THERE will be no war with England un-

der any circumstances, for the simple and conclusive reason that she is too wise to invite a whipping when she can settle a dispute by peacefully doing the just and proper thing .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat. LORD SALISBURY has made an insolent and untimely bluff, after the Tory manner, and he will back down when he is confronted resolutely. He will have the support neither of Parliament nor the people in an attempt to force a quarrel on us, and he knows it perfectly well.-Louisville

THE people are tired of this dispute. They want it settled. But if England will not go to court with us on fair and proper terms, the Nation will expect Congress and the executive to maintain its rights against England as firmly and fully as though the dispute were with Canada alone .- New

York Trib une. Ir we are to adhere to our contention of exclusive possession of Behring sea, pending the decision of the commission, the seizure and sale of Canadian trespassers will continue, we suppose, and generate friction. However, it will be advisable to defer any resentment that we may feel until the text of the treaty is laid before | high now.

the country. A few days will suffice to clear up existing doubts. - New York Morn-

ing Advertiser. LORD SALISBURY needs to be taught in some pretty emphatic way that, however it may be with Asiatic tribesmen and puny Portugal, he cannot play fast and loose with America. The Behring sea dispute unsettled is a constant menace to the peace of the world's two chief maritime nations. It is a crying shame that it should be sub ordinated to petty considerations of British and Canadian politics. - Boston Journal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE English governess who has been selected to teach the King of Spain will have a salary of \$3,500, a residence in the palace and as many servants as she may

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is deeply im mersed in the task of writing a book on hunting in the far West, which will occupy all of his leisure time for the next eighteen months.

Ir is interesting to learn that Oliver Curtis Perry, the train-robber, was a burglar at fourteen. Unlike the typical de faulter or bank-wrecker, he was never good Sunday-school boy.

PRINCE GEORGE of Wales has a much smaller head than his father; and a Lon don paper suggests the probability of the crown being reduced in size when it is passed along to the son of the present heir-apparent. MRS. FRANK LESLIE complains that be

fore her marriage no unkind word was ever said of her, and attributes the cold and critical position of the press on that question to the fact that she has united her fortunes with a foreigner. THE Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, who re

signs his charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg to become a Princeton professor, gives up a salary of \$9,000 for one of \$3,700. This is a brave deed-a deed that shines brightly in a mercenary world.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S daughter, the wife of a civil engineer, is now living in the City of Mexico. Among other English people whom she finds there are Rider Haggard and two great-grandsons of the Lord Chesterfield, who wrote famous letters to

MLLE, SZUMOWSKA, a brilliant pupil of Paderewski, is soon to make her debut in her father's wishes and studied medicine. but the love of music was strong in her, and she left the hospitals and devoted her-

self to music. THE late Dr. George Kingsley was the last survivor of the distinguished trio of brothers, of whom Charles Kingsley was the best known to the outer world. He was a man of extensive scientific attainments, an able physician and a brilliant wit. He had his reverend brother's insa-

tiable love of traveling. BISMARCK sprinkles his conversation, which is at all times interesting and some times epigrammatic, with choice and pertinent extracts from Shakspeare, of whose works he is especially fond. His talk, even on commonplace subjects, is bright and entertaining, and he is a man, despite his reputation, of great personal magnetism, which casts a spell over the visitor.

M. C. CREEDE, the owner of the Last Chance and Monarch mines at the new camp in Colorado that bears his name, is a native of Illinois, who settled in Colorado in 1870. He is a man slightly above medium height, lean and of a sandy complexion. and is fifty years of age, although he looks much younger. After prospecting for twenty years all over the State, he now finds himself a millionaire. He is said to be the most genial and unaffected fellow in the new diggings.

"LOTTA" is undoubtedly the richest actress in the world. She owns several apartment houses in New York city, the Park Theater in Boston, real estate in nearly al the large cities, and could, as the men say, "chase up" between two and three million. Her permanent residence is at Lake Hopatcong, and her home is most beautiful in design and furnishing. If she were any one else but "Lotta" she would be a woman nearly fifty years old, but the name Lotta is as ever a synonym for youth, vi vacity and merriment, entirely incompatible with the thought of fifty birthdays.

DEMOCRATIC America contains many people who are proud of their descent from foreign kings, and perhaps their pride i pardonable when so stern a champion of popular rights as John Randolph, of Roanoke, was accustomed to vaunt his lineage from an Indian princess. Congressman Springer has recently made the discovery that his ancestry extends back to Egbert the early English king, and beyond him to Charlemagne. A royal ancestry is one of the valued inheritances of the Maryland Carrolls, the Bonapartes, and of President Harrison, whose line runs back to Alfred the Great. Two other long-removed de-scendants of Alfred are Mrs. Hugh McKittrick and Mrs. Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Shane, of Chicago, is, from accounts, a granddaughter of George Ill of England. It is interesting in connection with the pride of pedigree existing in others to compare the absence of it in that modest Virginia gentleman who might be Lord Fairfax if he chose to claim

> THERE is a feeling of unrest That lies upon my soul; Earth has no charms for me at all; Life has no flowing bowl.

A sad and meiancholy night, I'm feeling mighty glum;

I'm going to a ball to-night, And my collars haven't come. -Clothier and Furnisher.

THE object that we always would pessess In weather cold or hot, And right upon the spot, Our longing dream with victory to bless, Our life to fill with sunny happiness,

The thing that we have not

-Puck.

Will Be the Nominee Kansas City Journal.

Benjamin Harrison will be the nominee of the Republican party for President for another term. This is definitely settled, and only an accident entirely unforeseen can place any other name at the head of the Republican ticket next June. There are other men entirely worthy of the honor, whose names have been mentioned as presidential possibilities, and who would make good presidents and popular candidates. but the party favors the renomination of the present occupant of the White House. He has been a good executive, a wise counselor and a statesman-like head of the Nation. Party usage demands his re-election. unless for good reasons he declines to run. It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Harrison | of the car. When they were taken out it is the only probability for the head of the Republican ticket.

Democrats Not Mourning.

Barring the frantic shricks of a few mugwump newspapers, there are no longer any signs that Grover Cleveland has any friends now in Massachusetts. The real Democratic leaders are not sitting up nights bemoaning the ex-President's vanishing chances of a renomination. In their heart of hearts they will be glad to see the prize go to another man this year.

Not His Style. Washington Post.

Another story about Mr. Reed was cur rent yesterday. A few days ago he defined statesman to be a successful politicianwho is dead. Yesterday a Boston man telegraphed him this terse inquiry: Why don't you dief" "Not yet," replied Mr. Reed. "Fame

the last infirmity of noble minds."

The Bloom of a Boom New York Recorder.

Presidential booms are wonderfully plenty just now, but the most ludicrous of them all is that of the Hon. James E. Campbell, which has just been launched in Hamilton, Ohio. The bloom of that beom was blighted last fall by one Mckinley.

Watt for Cheaper Veal. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Senator Ingalls wants to play the prodigal son and return to his father's house. Let him wait a while. Veal is too AT THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Progress Noted by a Visitor, Who Had Not Seen the Institution for Many Years.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrell writes from Danville, Ky., to the New York Mail and Express, giving some impressions of a recent visit to the State University at Blooming-

ton, Ind. He says: But I have lately been in another direction, to the often abused Hoosier State, and was equally struck with the evidences of advancement there. My visit specially took me to the old university town o Bloomington, in Monroe county. It had been many years since I was there, and so great were the changes and the growth of the place that I could not identify my old visiting places. Many of the houses are quite new and built in the most modern style. The ornamentation of pretty homes was abundant, but chaste and appropriate, Something seems to have awakened a new spirit, full of energy and enterprise, and to have brought a new life and cultivated

ed with all things very plain. This is the seat of the State University, an old institution of which the famous Dr. Wylie was almost the founder and so long the honored president. And it is from this same university Mr. Stanford got his president for the great Stanford University in

taste to a people that used to seem content-

California. This institution at Bloomington has now omething over four hundred students of both sexes, and a very full and tine faculty. A part of my business in this place was to give a lecture before the students of the university, and so I had a good opportunity to meet and know its excellent president Dr. Coulter, and several of the members of the faculty, as well as a large body of the students.

The class of students attending appeared older and more mature than we often see in our literary institutions in the undergraduate classes, and they impressed me as more than ordinarily earnest and intellagent young men and women. The lectures, of which I was to deliver one, are given by men of different professions from other cities and colleges on Sunday afternoon in their large chapel, usually on moral and religious topics. The college, being a State institution, has no regular religious instruction. Since I was there before they have secured a fine campus in a different part of the city from where the old college stands, and in a much more beautiful and attractive location. On this they have begun to rear a series of separate buildings of very handsome character for the various uses of the college. They are proceeding the theory that it is saier, more convenient and every way better to have a separate building for each distinctive department of the college, rather than one great building for the whole service. In this they can get variety and adaptation as they construct such building for its special purposes, secure greater safety to the buildings from fire, and have both more room and better air in the daily work of the college. They have already one main building for the classical department, a very fine library building and one for the modern languages and astronomy, And they are about to commence the build ing for scientific uses. These buildings, constructed in part or in whole of fine Indiana stone, and scattered among old forest trees, covering a beautifully undulating campus, just left as nature made it, gives a very fine effect. Then, being supported by the State, they are not troubled to look after money except to keep on good terms with the Legislature; and so they can give the more undivided attention to their main work. These State institutions have the advantage I have just named, but the offset of all this is that they are not allowed to teach the great lessons that at last lie at the foundation of all strong character and solid usefulness, the lessons of the religion of Jesus Christ. Think of having four hundred earnest students together to be trained, to stand before them daily to give them lessons that are to make up their force of life, and yet be silenced as to the grandest of all teaching, and the greatest element of all life's forces. While, too, there seems to be no equal restraint on skeptical teachers. There seems to be in these institutions no positive restraint on such teaching as leads to skepticism or downright unbelief.

It is a very striking evidence of the earnestness with which our Western youth are seeking higher education, that this institution has more than four hundred students and the College of the Methodist Church, formerly Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw University, only about forty miles away, has as many or more, and besides these. Indiana has several other very dourishing colleges, two belonging to the Presbyterian people, and all well attended Indeed, this is the only way to secure college education, education of the higher and better sort-to place the institutions within the easy reach of the people who need them and are to use them. these institutions, with their hundreds of students, were taken away, perhaps not one-tenth of these students would or could go East to the great colleges, there to be educated. The slightest reflection will show men of sense and hopefulness for our country how important it is to keep up and bring to the highest usefulness these smaller colleges all over the country. It is these colleges at last that give us our greatest number, and, I may say, our most efficient men in church and state, in the pulpit, at

the bar and in the halls of legislation. While I had gone to Bloomington for the purpose of lecturing in the university, I had also another, and, to me, a far tenderer, mission to that place. My only living brother resides there, and now, at the age of almost seventy years, he had given bis heart to the Savior of men, and wished to make an open profession of his devotion to his Savior. His son, a lawyer of that city, with his wife, had just preceded him in that beautiful consecration. Now the brother desired most earnestly that I should come and baptize him. Glad of so pleasant a service, I went, and on Sabbath morning, before a large and tenderly sympathetic audience, I performed that solemn rite, while the interest of his many friends and neighbors of long standing was manifest by smiles and tears all over the house. Such an event occurs not often to men in this world, and, of course, I am sure it will not be inappropriate to share the thought and the joy of the rich scene with my many

friends who read your paper. NEW ELEMENT OF DANGER,

Railway-Car Heater Explodes and Injures Sixteen Persons, Two Probably Fatally.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Topeka, Kan., March 6 .- The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train due here at midnight last night had just passed Climber, a small station eight miles north of here, when the passengers and trainmen were startled by an explosion. The car-heating apparatus in the smoking-car exploded with fearful force and wounded several persons, two of them probably fatally. Conductor Lamon and fifteen passengers were buried in the debris in the front and was found that every person in the smoker was more or less injured, but only two of them seriously. Alexander Erickson, of Armourdale, Kan., was badly cut about the face and neck and injured internally. He may live, but his condition is critical. Almond Richards, of Topeka, Kan., was frightfully hurt. He was sitting near the heater and got the full force of the explosion. His face is mutilated almost beyond recognition. His legs are cut and scalded, while his feet are laid open to the bone. His recovery is doubtful. John Shaver, of North Topeka, was cut about the head and scalded. John Swartz, of North Topeka, had his hand cut and left eye scalded. J. L. Brown, of Plattsmouth, Neb., was burned about the face and scalded about the eyes. The injured were taken to the hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Damaging Our Trade with Mexico, SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 6.-Hon, Phomas Ryan, United States minister to Mexico, was in this city yesterday en route to Washington. He said his mission was to have a conference with Secretary Blaine with reference to reciprocity between the two republics. Speaking of the Garza affair, he said: "The sensational stories in Northern papers have incalculably damaged United States trade with Mexico, and at the same time has been untrue. All is peaceful in Mexico. The Mexican authorities attach less importance to the matter than do Americans to a band of train-rob-